FOR U. S. SENATOR, Alexander G. McNutt DEMOCRATIC. NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, A. G. BROWN. For Congress, JACOB THOMPSON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, STEPHEN ADAMS, R. W. ROBERTS. For Secretary of State, WN. HEMINGWAY. For State Treasurer,

WILLIAM CLARK. For Auditor of Public Accounts. JAS. E. MATTHEWS. For Attorney General, JOHN D. FREEMAN.

Cornelius M'Laurain, of Coving. top, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division Mi. Ma. at the ensuing election. Amassa Loish is a candidate for Coun-

ty Surveyor at the ensuing election. Our readers will find some excellent ag-

ricultural matter on our 4th page.

"Veritas" shall appear in our next.

In our advertising columns will be found the circular of the Spring Hill Academy. This institution is under the superintendence of our friend and preceptor, T. G. RAPIER, who we take pleasure in recommending to the public as being eminently qualified for his present vocation. Those who entrust their children to his charge, may rest assured that they could not be entrusted to a better or more competent

Gov. Brown, publish the correspondence between yourself and R. J. Walker, in relation to the lost commission. There is a suspicion out that there is something wrong, and the pubhe mind will not be satisfied, until it is publishcd, i. e. if it is a public document.

We have noticed with regret, and even pain, an attempt to make it appear that our old friend and neighbor, Dr. S. C. FARRAR, candidate for Representative of Rankin county, is not a True Democrat. We hazard nothing in saying he is, and as hopest a man as there is in the State of Mississippi. He may have differed with the majority of the party on some matters of State policy, but never failed to support the Democratic candidates. We say, old friends and neighbors of Rankin, you have a strong ticket, and your interest would be sustained and carried out by such representatives.

The election on Saturday last for Major of the 38th Regiment, resulted in the choice of Mr. I. E. LANG. We take pleasure in saying that the office could not have fallen into better hands than Major Lang's-it will be his pride to fill the office with credit to himself, and honor to the county.

The Southern Reformer seems to express much regret at the course pursued by Governor McNutt, in the commencement of the Senatorial enguess at Canton, for assailing prominent men of the Demecratic party, and particu-1. Is she cataon of the Southern Reformer .-How could you, Brother Smgth, have expected ex Gov. Mc Nutt to have canvussed the State and defended himself from the four aspersions of his coemies, and the charges which your paper made on bun, without mentioning your name. You made the attack, and in justice to McNutt, you must permit him to defend himself, although he may hurt- sometimes. He must also, in justice to his friends, refute the base calumnies showered on him-they look for it, and M' Nutt is the last man in the State to shrink from the performance of a duty, however painful it may be to him. " Who frow'd that first brick but last?" "'Nother hog gone waf he moof tied to

Trour Rus .- A friend writes us from Smith and informs un, that there is one of our candidates for Judge over that way, electioncering with the sovereigns of that county. He requests us to say to him he is out of his element. We reckon desperate cares require despeakle meabs.

See eral of our catizens throughout the county are now prografe with sickness—the cause to attributed to . 'in recent cold nights and mornings. As a remove, or rather proventive, we would suggest the paratity of keeping out of the night sir, and warring warm clothing.

Light From Tax, a-Our landates give us the amon of the copy on ton on the resolutions of more sation. The recolutions are adopen and righted by the President and all the members. Vernar E Hawanp had arrived He was solded by the Indians on his route, of everything he had? the terms appears on the commutee of the latate of the nation." Ex-Governer Buspels a on the "executive and fegue lative committee. The convention presures. great goder and decorum, and is one of the most dig wheel bodies that over assembled south of the Allerbanis. The crops are gracially cond - Reference

Delusive Expressions.

Of those, there are none so well calculated to decieve, as most common in use, among office seekers, such as, "The office is not political"-"It is not a party office, dec. dec."

According to our view of offices, under our election system, there is not, nor can there be an office within the gift of the people, which is not, a political office. If we elect a man to office, by that act, we elevate his standing in society, and in proportion to the elevation and honor of the office, as well as the increased intercourse which it makes among the mass of the people, so will the ration of that officer's influence be, over his fellow citizens. His opinion, on questions of public policy, will be sought after, and, not unfrequently, have a controlling influence over the political action of those who seek them. If he is a Judge, the office, presupposes, much learning, in matters of government, and great weight will be attached to his opinious, and so on, in proportion to the magnitude of the office. Again, that office which requires the incumbent, to mix much among the people, gives great advantage, in the disemination of the doctrines of the party to which the incumbent belongs. Then is it not clear, that it is the influence, which is inseperably connected with all offices, which forms the criterion to determine whether an office is a party political office or not. If all men will exert all the influence they possess, to advance the political party to which they belong, and all officers increase the influence of the incumbeat are they not all party and political in their tendency? Then are all such expressions delusive and we believe they are used only by those who aim to deceive the people.

Ours is a government of opinion, and has long since been divided into two political parties-each striving to enforce their opinions, by whatever means might be in their power. These parties have been distinguished, by party names, so that they might, the more certain. ly each unite all mon of the same opinion in support of the same party measures. The Democratic party, striving to carry out the principle, that government is formed, to secure the greatest sum of human felicity, to the greatest number, at the least expense, and, to do this, government must operate negatively rather than affirmatively-rather prevent men doing wrong than reward them for doing right. To this party we have ever belonged, and ever shall. Against the other party, we have no epithets to bestow. They entertain a different view of government and its legitimate object, and we are willing that they may enjoy their opinion-but to suffer the renegades of their party to thrust themselves into the Democratic ranks, and bring with them the hackneyed defusions of the party they have deserted, is an imposition we are not disposed to see practised on the Democratic party.

The Democratic principles are right or they are wrong. If they are correct, who can Democrats more safely trust, with office, than those who have ever battled with them, in supporting their principles of equal laws and equal rights? This is a policy loudly called for, from the consideration that if we confer offices on political renegades, we know not how soon they may turn back to their former errors, and we be reproached with their impropriety. If men really become convinced of their political error, and come over to our party, they greatly weaken our confidence in their sincerity, by demanding, at our hands, an office as the reward or bounty for enlisting under the banner of Democracy. Indeed, our Whig friends might indulge in some cutting strictures, at such folly. It is generally considered a reward for political treason-a thing most odious in all honorable strife.

All offices, within the gift of the people, are, properly speaking, political party offices, and should be conferred on those only, who are fully, and long have been, established in the true faith. The Democratic party are largely in the majority, particularly in the east, and therefore, we have bestowed thus much on this subject as a warning to those who have, or may hereafter, join our ranks, not to expect offices before they have done some service in the good

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor:- The communication over the signature of Jasper, which appeared a few days ago in the Clarion calling the attention of the people to the high toned qualifications of Major Cornelius M'Laurin of Covington, to fill the office of Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade of Mi. Ma., are all very just and true of the Major; he deserves all of this.

Well sir, Mr. JEFFERSON M. GRAY. BILL, of Jasper county, is a candidate for this office, and his qualifications to fill it are count to any in this Brigade, and the people of Jasper county, both whige and democrats, are proud to give him their hearty support, at least these are the feel. ings of a large number of the people of Janper county towards Mr. Graybill, as ex-

Now sir, if would appear from the compunication of "Jasper," that the sentiments contained therein amanates from Jasper county-but I am appreheusive that Mr. "Jasper" should have signed himself Smith which does not belong so this Brigade at all. This is . JASPER. all Thin is a

Constitutional Amendments

For some years past there has been a wish to effect an amendment of our State Constitution so as to bring Equity down to the door of every citizen, by giving to our circuit courts original jurisdiction, in all matters, as well in Equity, as at law, without regard to the amount in controversy. This proposition failed at the last session, after a zealous effort by its friends. The reason of its failure we have never learned, but we regret to see, that the same legislature which rejected that proposition should have passed a Union Bank Bond paying Resolution, under what guise Heaven only knows, but it is done and we are required to vote on it at the November

The Resolution proposes that we shall change our election systemso that we shall elect the Executive and Legislative officers at one time and the judicial and ministerial at another. Most any body might see through that object. It is to place in the hands of village politicians, the judicial and ministerial departments. Only give them that advantage and there will be but one election more until we shall not have one judge or county officer in the State who is not a Bond payer. The next Legislature ensning that event will be of as Bond paying a complexion as the Bond holding Shilocks want. We are against the Resolution and would be pleased that some friend, who is able, would furnish us a few articles exposing the measure.

Agricultural Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Jasper county, at the Court House in the town of Paulding, on the 2d August, 1845, who met for the purpose of organising an Agricultural Society, Judge URIAH MILLSAPS was called to the chair, and L. B. ELLIS, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. On motion of R H. Dozier, J. M. Graybill, Esq., was requested to explain object of the the meeting, which he did in a few brief remarks. On motion of J. M. Graybill it was resolved, that the chairman appoint a committee of five to draft rules of government for the Society; whereupon, the chairman appointed Messrs. J. M. Graybill, O. C. Dease, John M'Donald, Wm. Hartfield, and R. H. Dozier, who retired, and in a short time reported a preamble and rules of government for said society, which was received and adopted. The chairman of the committee remarked that the lateness of the day and the short time devoted to the consideration of the preamble and rules of government, compelled the committee to present them to the Society in a very imperfect form, and suggested the propriety of having them revised. Maj. James McDugald then moved that a committee of five be appointed to revise the preamble and rules of government of said society, which was carried. The chair appointed Messrs James M'Duguld, Graybill, J. C. Moffett, L. B. Ellis, and Wm. Hartfield. On motion of J. M. Graybill, Esq., the chairman was added to said committee.

The Society then went into the election of officers, which resulted in the election of Judge Uriah Millsaps, President; L. B. Ellis and John McDonald, Vice Presidents; John Lightsey, sen'r, Treasurer; and R. H. Dozier, Secretary-all of them unanimously.

On motion of J. M. Graybill, the chairman appointed a committee of three to druft an Agricultural Address to the Farmers of Jasper county. J. M. Graybill, S. R. Adams, and Wm. Ellis, Esq's. were appointed,

On motion of Col. O. C. Dease, the Secretary was instructed to keep the roll open for the admition of members, until the next regular

On motion, it was resolved, that the editors of the True Democrat and Eastern Clarion be requested to publish the proceedings of the So. ciety, free of charge.

Ou motion of Maj. M' Dugald, the Society adjourned until the next regular day of meeting, on the first Saturday of November next. URIAH MILLSAPS, Prent. R. H. Dozier, Sec'y.

Destructive Fire.

The most destructive conflagration that has occurred in New York city since the great fire of 1835, broke out on Friday night. The wind was blowing a perfect hurricane and the fire raged with frightful violence for hours, sweeping both sides of of Broad street, thence to Broadway, New street, both sides of Exchange place, down Broadway to Bowling Green, Beaver street, William street, &c. Two or three hundred buildings were burned and property destroyed to the amount of eight or ten millions of dollars. Several buildings in which explosion materials had been stored, blew up, shattering the glass in houses four or five squares off. Several lives are supposed to be lost by persons being crushed beneath the falling rains. U. S. Journal.

A late Paris paper says -M. Daguerre is said to have made a discovery almost as wonderful as that to which his name has been given. It comists of a process by which he can give to a young tree in three months the same developments as in a state of nurture sequiring as many years. We give this brief account as we find it in some of the journals. If it should prove true, we may hope soon to hear the details of the process.

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor: I am, and always have been, a Jackson-Van-Buren Democrat, and I well remember, and you must also remember, that some of those who are now pluming themselves on their Democracy, and asking office at the hands of the people, were, a few years ago, to be found the londest and most clamorous advocates of Whiggery. A particular gentleman, living on Main street, in Paulding, was so uitra in his notions, that he did not hesitate to pronounce the Democrats fools, miscreants, &c., but now, forsooth, we find the same gentleman safely ensconced in our ranks, asking for office. A certain other gentleman, editor of a newspaper, not a hundred miles from this place, could also be found in the same crowd; until honesty campelled him to say he saw his error, and straightway, off he to sallied forth for an office at the hands of the Democracy. Sir, I am no prophet, but it seems to me that it does not take much foresight to scan the motives of such gentlemen. 'And as you have started with a bold and fearless step to purge our ranks of such excrescencies, I hope the True Democrat will hold up such eleventh-hour democrats, for the sake of office, in their true light.

Oh, Mr. Editor, how comes it that our friend Adams went instructed from this county to the State Convention, to support that old hunker, R. W. Roberts, for Congress, and procured his own nomination before the Convention? Sir, ought not the people to know how this thirly was done? For myself, I can say that the two gentlemen who voted for him, richly deserve a leather medal. HUNKER.

From the N. O. Bulletin, July 26. MEXICO.

The Mexican brig Delfine, 14 days from Vera Cruz, brings advices to the 3d inst, from that place, and to the 28th ult. from the Capital.

The Mexican papers are unusually silent on the subject of Texas and the position she holds at present towards the U. States, although the intention of the U.S. Government to send troops to the frontier of Texas was known in the Capital on the 19th ult. The Mexican Government had made a new division of the Republic into ten military departments-the fifth comprises Nueva Leon, Coahuild Tamaulipas, and Texas-thereby intimating that she still intends to provide for the Texians as citizens of the Mexican Republic.

The Diario del Gobierno announces the entire peace establishment of the Mexican army, to consist of about 30,000 men, viz .- 19,000 foot, 8,500 cavalry, 2,200 artillery, and 1,300 sappers and miners, cet, some portion of which are at present engaged on the frontier against the Indians.

The last advices from Mexico, we con-

sider, settles the question as to the continnance of peace with that country. The dates from the capital were to the 28th ult; and although the annexation of Texas, and the intended march of American troops to the line of the Rio del Norte was known a week before, yet we hear no talk of war, or movements indicating belligerent intentions. If an opinion, as to the state of public sentiment, may be formed from the contents of the newspapers of the country, Texas and annexation had ceased to trouble the mind of the nation. The subject is forgotten, and not even referred to as a matter of sufficient interest to justify discussion. This is a submission, to the inevitable course of events, with a degree of cool indifference and resignation, which was hardly to be expected in a nation so prone to bravado and gasconading as the Mexicans. No doubt, the excitement prevailing in the country on the eve of the Presidential election, has contributed in some measure to the result. In the heat of party strife, the tricks of electioneering, and the intrigues of faction, the public mind is too much absorbed to find leisure for the contemplation of remote interests, connected with international relations. That the present government is not inclined to war with the United States, is a fact well ascertained. The only fear has been, that the frenzy of an ignorant and furious populace, might coerce the adoption of a belligerent policy, to which the Mexican Executive were secretly averse. It was apprehended that the friends of Santa Anna, and the opposition party generally, might use the war question as political capital in the pending electioneering campaign, and thereby drive the administration party into imprudent demonstrations of hostility to the United States, for the sake of maintaining the popular ascendency. All danger from this quarter has now evidently passed away. The question is henceforth adjourned to Congress, an extra session of which has been called, to take into consideration, among other important matters, the relations with the U. States. This fact alone gives satisfactory assurance of the continuance of peace .-There is scarce a possibility, that an assembly of enlightened Mexicans, such as members of Congress may be supposed to be, can conclude in their deliberations, on a measure so preposterous and insane as a. declaration of war with the United States. That such is the prevailing opinion among the Mexicans themselves, is sufficiently, demonstrated by the fact, that four Mexican vesuels are now in our port, recently arrived here. Surely Mexican property would not thus be bazarded in our midst unless there was a conviction of the coutimuance of friendly relations.

Fifteen days later from Europe! The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on

the 19th alt. from Liverpool. The commercial news brought by her is quite favorable.-Cotton had advanced slightly in price, and was in brisk demand. The sales, it is said, were large, averaging six thousand bales per day. and the demand throughout the manufacturing districts continued, while the workmen were all employed, and others in demand.

It is said that the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain are about to disown any connection with those of the United States who are staveholders

Nothing of interest has occurred, either in France or England, with respect to Texas or

IRELAND. Plor - Eight Persons Killed by the Police. - At the annual fair of Ballinghassig, held on the 30th of June, a fight took place between two persons named Sullivan and Neale, and others having interfered, Sallivan was taken into custody by the pultee. Symptoms of a rescue having been manifested, the police retired with their prisoner to a building used as a dispensary. Here some stones were thrown, and the mob fired upon in return. The country people then attacked the house in the rear, and threw stones on the roof, smashing it in several places. The police fired from the door and windows upon those assembled in front, with tatal effect. The mob gave way, and the police retired to their barracks, firing upon those who were collected by the way. It was understood that no warning was given, no magistrate was present, the riot act was not read, and no attempt made to disperse the people by bayonet charge or blank cartridge.

Among those killed were Jeremiah Coghlan, Maurice Cockran, John Desmond, Jeremiah Conway, Cornelius Ford, Charles M cCarty, --- Deesy, and a young woman just married, named Johannah Holland. None of the police were dangerously injured, but twenty-five of the country people were wounded-some supposed morially. A letter from Ballinghassig, dated on the 1st instant, says:

"The utmost excitement prevails for several miles around. The people, and they are proverbial for exemplary conduct, are sullen. They are most respectful to all parties seeking information; they ask for an impartial investigation -- a request that there seems every prespect of having conceded to them. The magistrates, coroner, parish priests, and a considerable number of the surrounding gentry and respectable farmers, after a consultation have agreed that theinquest shall not commence its sittings until nine o'clock on Thursday morning, several circumstances concurring to render that caurse the most prudent. In the mean time, counsel and agents are to be engaged; the friends and relatives of the illiated deceased and wounded having taken measures to insure justice. The coroner intimated that he should issue summonses for fifty or sixty respectable gentlemen, from whom to select twentythree to form the jury, whilst a full bench of magistrates from all parts of the county is looked for. We are reminded of the terrible scene of Gurtroe, by the fearful transactions of last evening.

The Providence Herald, a paper friendly to Thomas W. Dorr, states that he has not taken the oath necessary to restore to him his civil rights, and that he never will take it.

The citizens of New York are petitioning their Common Council to open a tunnel under the main thoroughfare of the city, Broadway, for the construction of a subterranean rail-road

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9, 1845. Ordered, that from and after the first day of July, 1845, every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postages of letters at 30 per cent., and of newspapers at 50 per cent., under the act of 3d of March, 1845, shall fall short of the sum of \$6 25 for any one quarter, or of the proportional part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter, be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commission on the postage of letters at 20 per cent. under the act of 3d March, 1845. If the postmaster be entitled to the allowance of 20 per cent. for night service, he will not credit the extra commission here mentioned, as 50 per cent. is the utmost which can be allowed in any case under the law. Ordered, that every depmy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of \$6 25 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorized, in the event that such commissions and allowances fall short of the amount to which said deputy postmaster was entitled for the corresponding of the fiscal year ending 30th of June 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions as shall make the whole amount credited equal to the same; the extra commissions to be subject to the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 3d March, 1845, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursu-C. JOHNSON. ance thereof.

Brevity - That writer does the most, who gives his readers the most knowledge and takes from him the least time. In literature as in finance, much paper and much powerly may co-

There is an old age of the beart, which is possessed by many who have no suspicion that there is any thing old about theme and there is a youth which never grows old-a Love who is tree a boy -a Payche who is ever a girl